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The publication office of the Narrow REPUBLICAN IS At the northeast corner of D and Seventh streets, second floor, over W. D. Shep herd's bookstore. Entrance on Seventh street

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.-All transies advertisements must be paid for in advance and should be handed in before 9 o'clock, p. m. to ensure their appearance on the following

NOTICE .- Mr. A. R. Henry is agent for th National Republican for the routes former served by A. Eikin and D. S. Van Vicet. Sut scribers will please settle with him for paper received since the lat of August.

THE POSITION.

The surrender of Harper's Ferry, unr lieved as it has been by any decided success in that quarter, continues to attract public attention, and far from agreeably.

We publish to-day some Frederick corres pondence of the Philadelphia Press, reflecting very severely upon the late Col. Miles. On the other hand, we publish an article from the N. Y. Tribune, giving an order from Col. Miles to Col. Ford, on Saturday, the 13th instant, not to surrender the Maryland Heights, and insisting that those Heights were impregnable. This would seem to place upon Col. Ford, rather than upon Col. Miles, the responsibility of their surrender. As they commanded the position at Harper's Ferry their loss involved the loss of everything. But why did not Col. Miles move his whole force over to the Maryland side? Why did he leave the bulk of it in a position in itself in defensible, and wholly dependent upon the maintenance of a detached point?

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald af tirms that Col. Miles admitted in his dying moments, that his "feelings" during this was " had been with the South," Col. Miles may not have made such an admission, but there are a great many officers who would make it

The aspect of affairs, as far as Gen. McClei lan's army is concerned, is, we regret to say distinctly more unfavorable than it seemed at the date of our last issue. The enemy have crossed the Potomac with all his trains and artiflery untouched, with all his wounded ex cept a few hundreds, and with the loss of only an insignificant number of stragglers. He is said to be now well posted on the south bank of the river, with artillery in position, and prepared to dispute our passage. That he thus escaped substantially without damage is in itself a serious misfortune for us and furthermore, it admits of but one inter pretation, and that not favorable as to the character of the battle of Wednesday. A battle must be conceded to be a drawn one from which one party withdraws in perfect order, the other party being disabled from moving until movement is too late. It may have the moral effect of a victory for us, and we still think it has, but that is only because a drawn battle is detent to an advancing and hitherto successful army, while such a battle is a victory to an army which has been suffering continuous reverses. This battle of An tietam was a victory for us in that sense only

It is gratifying to find that the reports con tinue uniform of the good conduct of the whole of our army. Every division, every brigade, every regiment, and so far as appears every man, did well. The new regiments view with the old. The battle has also left on troops in good heart. It has strengthened their confidence in themselves, rather than im paired it. This is of great moment in futur operations.

Of the losses in the battle of Antietam, it continues to be said, that those of the enemy exceeded ours. From the descriptions give of the contest, involving charges upon the enemy in advantageous positions, and the cross ing of a creek, this would hardly seem to be probable, and yet it may be true

We are said to have captured ten thousand stand of arms on the battle-field of Antietam which will balance the enemy's captures o small arms at Bull Run. But it does not balance our losses of that kind at Harper' Ferry, nor our losses of artillery, which were heavy, both at Bull Run and Harper's Ferry.

As the result of the whole campaign, commencing with the advance upon Gen. Pope the enemy have gained in the auterial of war, and have substitud very much upon stores captured from our army, and upor provisions and forage plundered in Maryland They must now subsist, for the present, upor the secession farmers of the Valley of Vir-

From the Southwest we have news of a important victory at or near Tuka. Miss., by Gen. Roscerans. There is no doubt that was a victory in every sense, as our army was following up the enemy, and capturing his tents, stores, &c. What its particular strategic importance may be, we do not proless to have specially studied, but we believe it to be always good strategy to fight the enemy and waip him. That was a more gene rai opinion before this war broke out than it ders. They are numerous, powerful, and war

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY .- Quarter master and commissary stores for the use of the army along the Upper Potomac are being sent theor as rapidly as possible on Chesapsake and Obi canal. Large quantities of arricles, which are much needed at the present time, were for warded vesterday from Georgetown.

The damage to the canal by the rebels, is not thought in be very serious one week be ing sufficient time to repair all injury it sustained. The spot where the main damage was effected, is a lew trips this side of Harper's Ferry, where the reb is, in order to facilitate their crossing, dog down the embankment and let the water into the Potomac.

Au immense quantity of hospital store and comforts for the wounded were sent from this city on Saturday evening and yesterday morning, by rail and wagons, for Frederick Among the articles sent were 500 large hospital tents and 1,000 iron bedsteads.

As Ince.-The New York Express says:

As ince.—The New York Express says:

"The Washington Republican makes the test of loyalty the support of the abolitionism of the site Congress, in which, fortunately for the security, it is not, so far, supported by the President, nor by the sentiment of the volunteers or generals of the army. The Republican joins wendell Phillips in his purposes in demanding a proclamation of freedom—war, on war principles—to be conducted by such men as former, of Massachusetts; Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Wade, of Ohio, and their friends in the field."

Sigel does not train in this company, we are told, and as for Stevens, Summer and Wade, they will never be heard of except as abolition brawlers in Congress."

If we could get an issue fairly joined before

If we could get an issue fairly joined before the people, apon what the Espress describes as "the aboitionism of the late Congress," that is, the measures enacted by Congress for the emancipation of the slaves of rebels, we should have no fears for the result. The people of his country believe with Gov. Andy Joh that "a rebel has no right to own anything," and still less, to own a species of property

Wherever Republican candidates for Conress are defeated, it will not be for their con-The Rebels Still Visible on the Opposite Side ction with measures for freeing the slaves of traitors, but because that mue is obscured by gement of the war.

A BRILLIANT AFFAIR .- The Platte County (Mo.) Conservative of the 11th instant, gives glowing account of the capture of three run away slaves, by "the Parkville company of militia." Whether this " Parkville company is a part of those Missouri "Home Guards who figure so largely in the budget of nation al expenditures, we do not know, but presur that it is. Some of those " Home Guards have done good service; but it is said all along of a large part of them, that they were much more intent upon catching negroes, than upo

The thirty prisoners captured by th reconnoitering party at Thoroughfare Gap, or friday, were brought to this city yesterday and sent to the Old Capitol prison.

These prisoners my that when Gen. Ewel was apprised of the defeat of the rebels in Maryland, he at once ordered all hands to pack up and proceed towards Richmond. He lett in an ambulance at 11 a. m. Our cavalry arrived at 3 p. m.

Gen. Ewell's leg bad been amputated, and ne was doing well. On learning that Lee had been whipped, he exclaimed, - It is all up, boys; pack up and be off, or the Yankees will e upon us before we know it

GEN. HOOKER. This rollant old veteran staff arrived in this city hat evening. The general was taken to the hospital at the U. S lurane Asylum. He left Sharpeburg on Satur day morning, and Snow Hill, Md., yesterday wound is a rifle ball through the left fo and though painful is not a dangerous one, ye sufficient to disable him fr m active service three or four weeks, a necessity to which his gallant spirit does not submit without chafing. t this period when fighting is to be done.

TURNED UP AS INSPECTOR GENERAL - By & rder published in one of the Western papers we observe that Geo. Wm. Breat, formerly wyer lu Alexandria, Virginia, has turne up as " lieutenaut colonel and inspector gen ral" in the rebel army, under command

E. Kirby Smith, in Kentucky.

If we are not mistaken, Brent was elected a Union delegate to the Richmond Convention from Alexandria county. He at first voted hanged his vote in favor of it, and is now onof the most rabid rebeis in the whole South. adging from the order to which his signatur

A gentleman who left Frederick yes erday morning says that every house, stable and barn, within twelve miles of the battle field, is filled with our wounded. A large number are at Frederick and Hagerstown. It ome places booths have been constructed t rotect the wounded from the weather

SMALL Noves .- Of the thirty five millions Fressury notes under the desomination of \$5. uthorized by law, there are now being executed notes of \$1 and \$2. We learn that the Treasury Department have under advisement the question of issuing also \$3 notes.

Gentlemen from the battle field yester day say that our loss in the several battles in Maryland last week, will amount to about 15,000 in killed and wounded. Large numbers o ruggling soldiers are scattered throughous the country in the neighborhood of Frederick and Hagerstown.

Col. Dwight, of the Second Mass etu, who was wounded in the battle of Wedesday, died on Saturday.

To the Public

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS. Sept. 19, 1862. From information received at this Department, deemed sufficiently reliable to warran me in so doing. I consider it my duty to warr all persons contemplating the crossing of the lains this full to Utah or the Pacific const that there is good reason to apprehend hostilities on

and along the Platte river. The Indians referred to have during the past summer committed several robberies and inurlike, and, should they generally assume a hostile attitude, are capable of rendering the emigrant routes across the Plains extremely per

he part of the Bannock and Shoshone or Snake

Indians, as well as the Indians upon the Plaint

lous. Hence this warning. By order of the Secretary of the Interior: CHARLES E. MIX. Acting Commissioner

From the New York Tribuse

THE EVACUATION OF MARYLAND HEIGHTS. When Maryland Heights were evacuated by Col. Ford, Harper's Ferry was lost. Our cor-respondent, in his very full account of the respondent, in his very full account of the surrender of the latter place, stated that Col. Miles informed him that the evacuation of Maryland Heights was contrary to his explicit orders, and we see that Cel. M's staff officers sustain this declaration by producing the fol-lowing order:

owing order: HARPER's FERRY, Sept. 13, 1862. into, Commanding Maryland Heights: I returned to this side, on close inspec-ind your position more defensible than

Yours,
D. S. Milks, Colonel Second Infantry,

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Rebels Cross into Virginia. They Save all their Transportation Three Hundred of their Wounded Left Behind Three Hundred Stragglers Taken HEARLY EVERY HOUSE IN SHARPSBURG

THE NAME OF THE BATTLE The Loss of the Enemy 20,000 Gen. Stark Killed and Others Wounded The Rebels Burn the Railrone

THE CITIZENS OF SANDY HOOK PLYING. Burial of the Dead. The Troops in Excellent Spirits

Correspondence of the Associated Press. Hanquarens Amy or the Poromac.
Saturday Morning, Sept. 20, 1882.
The robel army has succeeded in making its scape from Maryland.
The enemy commenced leaving about dush in Thursday evening, and by daylight yesteray morning, were all over, except a smallest guardan.

rar guard.

They saved all their transportation, and called off all their wounded, save about three

Between three and four hundred rebel strag

Between three and four bundred rebelwing glers were taken during the day by Pleasonton's cavalry, who led the advance.

Nearly every house in Sharpsburg was truck by our shells. Two were burned, as was also a large barn located in the centre of the town. Those of the clifzens who remained there excepted injury by staying in the cellars One child was killed.

One child was killed.

Two rebels, while cooking their supper, or fuesday, were killed by one of our shot passing through the kitchen.

The name given to this battle is the Attietam. After our forces occupied the entire field the rebel loss was found to be let greater, particularly in killed, than was at first supposed Full twenty-fire hundred were discovered tying upon the field, white a large number had been buried the day before by their friends.

Their loss in killed and wounded will not some far from eighteen or tweaty thousand.

come far from eighteen or twenty thousand. General Stark, of the rebel army, was killed, and Generals Ripley, Walker, and Hayes were wonned. ounded.
The rebels on Thursday night burned the

railroad or logs was a state of the country on Thursday night to excape being impressed into the rebel service and carried into Virginia.

Large details of men were made this morning to bury the remaining dead, which have

The troops are in excellent spirits over the senit of the battle.

result of the battle.

The rebels are still visible on the apposite shore in force.

A large amount of artillery has been posted to prevent our troops from crossing.

The officers of this army are unanimous in the desire that General Hooker, for his gallan try and bravery, shall be made a brigadler general in the regular army, to supply the variancy occasioned by the death of General Mannfeld.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST. Gen. Rosecrans' Victory Over the Enemy.

THE ENEMY RETREAT IN A SOUTE ERLY DIRECTION.

Our Loss in Milled and Wounded

REBEL GENERAL LITTLE KILLYD GEN. WILT FIELD WOUNDED

Gen. It-secrans in full Pursuit of th

GEN. GRANT'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

CAIRO, Sept. 20.—Gen. Rosecrans commenced moving from Rienci to Tuka, Mississippi, yesterday moraing. During the afternoon, his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skirmishing ensued natil night. The fight was resumed this morning and lasted until nearly noon, when the enemy gave way in a southerly direction. It is stated our loss is between 400 and 500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was not accretained, but is believed to be greater than ours. Gen. Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi. Gen. Little, formerly Governor of Mississippi, was killed in the fight, and Gen. Whitefield wounded and taken prisoner. The rebel force is stated to be fifteen thousand, under General Price. The battle took place two miles wast of Tuka. Gen. Rosencrans is in pursuit of the

Gen. Grant's Official Report.

Gen. Grant's Official Report.

TUKA, Mississippi. Sept. 20, 1862.

Major Gen. Hallick. General in Chief:
Gen. Rosecrase, with Stanley's and Hamilton's divisious and Missoer's cavalry, attacked Price, south of this village, about two home before dark yeaterday, and had a sharp fight until night dosed in. Gen. Ord was to the north, with an armed force of about five thou sand mee, and had some skirmlehing with rebei pickats. This morning the fight was renewed by Gen. Rosecrans, who was nearest to the town, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going South.

town, but it was found that the enemy had been evacuating during the night, going South. Hamilton and Stanley, with the cavalry, are in full pursuit. This will, on doubt, break up the enemy hadly, and possibly force them to abundon much of their artillery. The inea on either side in killed and wounded is from four to five hundred. The enemy's loss in arms, tenia, etc., will be large. We have about two hundred and fifty prisoners, and have reliable information that it was Price's intention to move over east of the type. In nave reliable information that it was Prices and intention to move over east of the type. In this he has been thwarted. Among the enemy's loss is Gen. Little killed, and Gen. Whifford wounded. I cannot speak too highly of the energy and skill displayed by Gen. Rescenario in this attack, and of the endurance of the troops under him. General Ord's command showed untiring geal, but the direction taken the state of the command showed untiring geal, but the direction taken. by the enemy prevented their taking he sative part they desired. Price's force was about u.S. Gasar, Majer General.

New York Stock Market New York, Sept. 20.—U. S. Composa, Fig. 1881, 1012; 7-30 Treasury notes, 105; old U. S. demand notes, 1122; gold, 1162. Market hugyan. buoyani.

A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THE RECENT

RESEL REINFORCEMENTS DO THEY CROSS THE RIVER A PORTION OF OUR PORCE AT-TEMPT TO FLANK THEM BUT DO NOT SUCCEED.

THE ENEMY IN GOOD POSITION. THE SOIL OF HAMYLAND PREE PROP THE THEAD OF THE ISVADER! RESEL GENERALSHIP SAID TO HAVE BEEN

The Splendid Dashes of Pleasanton's Cavalry. Desperate Fighting Lists of Killed and Wou Officers.

THE ENEMY LEAVE 500 OF THEIR DEAD. A BRAVE BOY, AND WHAT HE DID.

NEWS FROM FREDERICK. By Special Messenger to Associated Press

BATTLE FIELD OF ANTISTAM, September 20, 1862. Yesterday our ines advanced toward the Yesterday our ines advanced toward the nemy, when the discovery was made that the cutive rebel army had retreated during the night-retraining the night-retraining the night-retraining at now ledge of their movement until they had a compliance their movement until they had a compliance their purpose. Those left behind to perform this duly generally surrendered aroon as our skirmishers appeared.

It seems from statements of residents of charpeburg and violuly that rebel reinforcements were expected on Friday; but they did not arrive, and cooxequently it was decided to cross the river, as they were in no condition to stand another such battle as that of the 17th instant.

stand another such battle as that of the line instant. So they commenced learing at dark, on Thursday night; and the rear of the line passed through Sharpsburg just before dayligh yesterday morning. They crossed the river at different points in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, as there are several forch within two miles of that place, although the contrary has been represented. Our cavalry started in pursuit as soon at the retreat was known; but beyond capturist the retreat was known; but beyond capturists. place, although the contrary has been represented. Our cavalry started in pursuit as noonas the retreat was known; but beyond capturing a few bundred straggiers, they succeeded in indicting upon the acount title lighty. About a mile from the river quite a context took place between a part of Porter's corps (which waven the advance) and the enemy, for the possession of two guns, which they seemed unable to move fast enough. They were finally compelled to abandon them, one of which they spiked. Their ratius have all got off, notwithetanding it said their horses were completely worn out. They seem to have taken a position on the other side of the Potomac, but they did not reply to our gues this afternoon, with the exception of three or four shots.

An attempt was made to cross and flank them, but they were in too good a position to be attacked with success.

A Union man, named Hughes, came in from Williamsport this afternoon, and reports a large force of the enemy had crossed this morning at that place; but he could not say how many. For fear he might be caught, he left in haste, and therefore he did not cought them. He said thest two thousand cavalry and about our thousand infantry were on this side, and the column was still coming over, the rear not being visible. According to another report, it was

thousand infantry were on this side, and the column was still coming over, the rear not being visible. According to another report, it was only a small party sent out to forage the coun-try and harass the inhabitants.

With this exception, the soil of Maryland is free from the invader—a result which all ex-pected at an early day, though few thought and thing a thing possible before another great-battle.

s thing a thing possible before another great battle.

The retreat of an army so large as that of the rebels, in the face of one like our own, was certainly oreditable to its commanders, especially when it is considered they met with busilight less while it was being consummated One thing, however, was in their favor, which was, they had the Antietam in their front, about haif the length of their line, over which our troops could cross only at one point. It was at this bridge that Pleasanton's cavalry made such a plendid dash across in the face of a fire from several batteries planted to sweep it from diff ront points, and which rained a perfect shower of shell upon it while our troops were crossing—most of which, fortunately, did not explode. As soon as the cavalry crossed, they were followed by Sykes' reg_lars, in support of three batteries—Tidball's, Gibson's, and Robinsons, which, after getting into position, silenced the rebels at this point and relieved Sumner's corps from a fire under which they would have otherwise been compelled to fall back.

alf back.

Some of the most desperate fighting ever reorded in history took place on this field. In
seeing over the ground to day, the evidence
as manifest where the most deadly consets occurred—the dead lying thick and in where they had fallen on the enemy's Three lines of battle had been formed rom a point west of the Hagerstown turnpike across the road and several fields, to near the when the living mass still found them; the dead lying so close as to be nearly within reach of one another's hands along the suitre distance, while in many places they lay one

distance, while in many places they lay one upon another.

The enemy at his point were attacked by King's, Rickette', and Sedgwick's divisions, and the rebels, although maintaining their ground for a time, were sompelled to give way, their loss being frightfully large.

Duryan's brigade, which opened this attack, tost about helf its force, but maiotained it until relieved by fresh troops. Its loss in officers was as follows: Captain Kelly, of the One Hundred and Fourth New York; Lieut. Buckley, of the One Hundred and Fifth New York, killed; and Lieut. Col. Carroll, Capt. Bradley, Major Sheed, and Lieut. Boolittle, of the One Hundred and Fifth; and Capt. Tuttle. Lieut. Dow. and Lieut. Wilson, of the One Hundred and Fourth; and Lieut. Delanne, of the Ninety-seventh, wounded.

This brigade text four intudred and thirty-two in killed and wounded, out of about eight hundred and fifty who went into the action.

The caemy's loss in killed at this part of the field was at least two to one; and many are of the spinon that it would average the same all over the battle ground. This is accounted for by the fact that our men fire high, while the rebels seem to be particularly instructed to fire low.

The prisoners say they always like to meet.

The prisoners say they always like to meet The prisoners say they always the so mean regiment of Zouaves, with red trousers, as these serve as distinctive marks. In evidence of this, take the essualities of the Fourteenth Brooklys and the Fifth New York regiments—three-fourths of the casualities among them in

Brooklyn and the Fifth New York regiments—there-fourths of the casualties among them In every battle being in the lower limbs.

At a piece of woods some distance west of he place mentioned above, where they made a stand after being driven back, Gorman's brugade, of Sedgwick's division, suffered heavy ines, having eight rundred and ninety-four cultied and wounded, about bail of their entire number. One regiment, the Fifteenth Massachusetts, had six hundred going into the fight, and were able to muster only two hundred and sight after they came out of it.

The officers killed and wounded in this regi-

Benaun, the colored President of Laboria, has been making a journey through England and Germany, and was everywhere received with marked attention. Court berauft, in Minister of Foreign Affa re of Pruesia, invited the dignitaries of the Kingdom, and most of the foreign ambassadors were present to do him benuit. Be has also been entertained by the Kings of Prussia and Saxony. Wherever the word in the court of the finding of the finding of the first of the f

nor so pieces by a shell. The church, is all most every part, was riddled with balls. Is the haste of retreat, the enemy left who is 500 of their wounded at bouses and barrely few of their dead were burgled, except officer—their graves being found in cornfield, in the rear of their lines. A large number of their wounded were brought off the field in our ambulances, and cared for by our suigeons. At one of their hospitals some of our wounded had been taken; and the officer in charge having forgotten to parola them, a brigadler general returned Friday morning to do so, and had just gone a few minutes when a cavalry soldier appeared, who gave chase, firing the contents of his revolver at the flying rebet, but without effect.

An incident is related of a box below the contents of the revolver at the flying rebet, but without effect.

contests of his revolver at the flying rebet, but without effect.

An incident is related of a boy belonging to the Niath New York, but whose name could not be ascortained, who stood in front of his regiment while it engaged the enemy at short range, in which position be fired all his cartridges; and stooping down, took his dead comrade's cartridge box, and fired the entire contents—in all ninety five rounds—not receiving a scratch the whole time, notwithstanding the ground was covered with dead and wounded all around him. The regiment was ordered to charge a rife pit, where the rebels were concealed, and our young here was the first who entered it, the enemy flying at the approach of the bayonet.

The loss of the rebels in this battle was ver The loss of the rebels in this battle was very heavy, and evidently exceeded ours. A wounded soldier of the Second North Carolina said his regiment left Richmond a month ago seven hundred strong, and on Thursday morning could muster only two hundred and twenty. A negro who was captured, and who knows Jackson well, states he saw bim with his arm in a sling on Friday, upon the field. General Stark was killed. One of the prisoners states that Gen. Jos Johnson died recently in Richmond, of wound-received at Fair Oaks.

FREDERICK, Sept. 20.—Shelling was kept up at the enemy across the river at Shepardstown notil Friday night. A report came into Fred rick that a force was crossing at Williamsport erick that a force was crossing at Williamsport, and a part of our army was cent to meet them. Heavy firing was beard at noon to-day is that direction and at Sharpeburg; but up to to-night to intelligence has been received from either place. This morning a delegation of twenty purpeons from New York passed through Booneboro' on their way to the battle field. A number of ladies, also, followed in ambusances, under charge of Miss Dix.

The churches and other buildings in Booneboro' and Keegwille, are full of our wounded, and the ladies of these places are cheerfully doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings.

forige.

The inhabitants in the vicinity of Frederick and Hagerstown are astoroning to their homes, and seem to be in great give because the rebels are driven across the river. No pillaging was allowed by the rebels previous to the battle of south Monotain, but after that they cleaned the manufacture menticy thoroughly, particularly and the country pretty thoroughly, particularly around Sharpsburg, almost every house in the town having been robbed, and goods which they could not use, destroyed. Many houses were riddled by balls and shells, and several

There is no evidence that either Lougstree or Les was wounded in the battle of Wedner

of Lee was wounded in the battle of wednes-tay.

The number of prisoners in our hands is about two thousand, and at least ten thousand stand of arms were found ou the field belong-ing to the enemy.

Col. Christiau, of the Twenty-sixth New York, acting brigadier general in place of General Tower, whe was wounded recently as Bull Rus, has resigned, and Colouel Lyle, of the Kinetieth Ponnsylvants, is now in com-mand of the brigade, and will ably fill the po-sition.

Latest from Gen. McClellan's Army.

ondence Associated Press

Army Correspondence Associated Press

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday Evening.

The Fourth Michigan regiment, with a lew
men from Sykes' brigade, crossed the river at
sheppardatown ford, late yesterday afternoon,
for the purpose of making a reconnoissance.

They met a stout resistance from the enemy,
but succeeded in reaching this side of the river
with but slight lors, bringing with them four
pleces of artillery, which they took from the
rebels. The occupancy of the Virginia shore
was attempted again this morning, with less
success. Gol. Barnes' brigade, with a portion
of Sykes' brigade, with some cavalry and two
batteries, crossed the river and took a position
on the Virginia shore.

Shortly after the troops had been placed in position the enemy emerged from under the sover of a woods with a line of infantry nearly a mile long. Both troops soon became engaged, whon the order was given to retire, which was done in good order, the enemy following closely behind. When the enemy came within range it was opened on by twenty pieces of our artillery, posted on the Maryland bank, with such effect that they were forced to retire out of reach. Thoir loss from our artillery must have been heavy, as the explosion of our shells was seen to make large gaps in their lines. Our loss in killed, wounded and prisoners, wiit reach 150. The troops safely returned to Maryland, brieging their wounded with them.

with them.

Information was received to-day of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry by the rebels. Their artillery was removed from the line of the Potomae last light, and it is believed that their army is failing back in the direction of Charleriown and Winthester. In the action of Charleriown and Winthester. In the action of to-day, Col. Provost, of the 118th Pennsylvania, was wounded; also, Captain Ricketts and Lieut. McKean. Among the killed were Capt. Sands and Lieut. White.

It was reported that a force of rebel cavalry and artillery had left in the direction of Williamsport. A force was sent in that direction this morning. Heavy fring was beard in that

this morning. Heavy firing was beard in the engaged.

Prom N. Y. Evening Post, Saturday, Sept. 19 Grand "Skedaddie" of Soldiers. STAMPEDS OF 2,000 MEN PROM CAMP PRELING HUYBEN.

Between seven and nine o'clock this recraing, the 26th and part of the 27th New Jersey retiments (nine months' volunteers) left Camp Feelinghuysen, near Reservite, N. J., and scattered in all directions.

Their discontent was caused by the refusal of the officers to give furloughs. Themen were sworm in on Thursday, received their clothing yesterday, and "kedaddied" to-day, after vainly imploring the officers to give them is day or two of grace in town. The camp is near Newark and the min effected a "atrategio" more ment down the banks of the canal to teat city, choosing the shortest route.

Ing the shortest route.

As they pussed the guard the noen seized the arms, planted the bayones to the ground and carried off the renticels with them. The guard effected no resistance. Acting Major Baboock met some of the soldiers on their way out of

met some of the soldiers on their way out of
the camp and fired his pistol at one of the ringlenders, the bail passing through his arm.

The Golonet in command at the camp, (Corocilin Van Vurst.) on hearing of the "skedaddle," gave the small remainder of the men the
furloughs which the others had fled for failing
to get, and ordered out his officers to pick up
the stragglers.

Such of the non-commissioned officers as were
caught in Newark to-day had their stripes torn
off, and are reduced to the ranks.

Few of the nominissioned officers left camp
which place is propied to day by a corps consisting of officers, with no men.

It is represented that the men appointed a
committee to remonstrate with the efficers concerning the refusal to issue furloughs, but that
the subsequent consultation falled to satisfy the
discontented. discontented.

Very few of the thousand men who first left

Negroes in Europs are somebody. When they get weath and position in this country, possibly they may be somebody here. Who can tell's a spot mere the church, on the centre of the battle field, a major, two lieutecounts, and

Late from Richmond and Petersburg. ARRY SENT PORWARD TO

The Conscript Law

THE MARKETS, &C INTERESTING PARTICULARS, BY A REFUGES

From a centleman who has lately arrived from Petersburg, we are enabled to gather many interesting facts and incidents in regard to the situation of affairs in Richmond and Peteraburg. This gentleman's name is Moses W. Corey, and he is personally known to our reporter as a perfectly reliable man, and his state ments, so far as his personal knowledge goes may be depended on.

He is a native of Boston, Massachusette, but having business and family connections in Petersburg, though a Union man, he determined to stay and brave the storm. Of course he was obliged to keep his political sentiments a secret. Being of quite feeble health, he hoped to evade the army. When the militia draft was made he succeeded in obtaining exemption papers, which had to be certified to by two well known physicians. But the conscript act was far more stringent; and though the examining physician pronounced his liver affected, and perhaps his lungs, yet he said he meant take him, as the Confederacy was acrely pressed for men, and already had many in worse condition in their ranks.

By unusual exertions and favorable influences, Mr. Corvy succeeded in getting a furlough for one month. He determined not to carve the Confederacy, and began to look about for an opportunity to escape. Leaving a lucrative business and property behind him, taking his wife, who was in ill health, and

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By unusual exertions and favorable influence, Mr. Corey succeeded in getting a furflough for one month. He determined not to carve the Confederacy, and began to look about for an opportunity to escape. Leaving a lucrative business and property behind him, taking his wife, who was in ill health, and under proteone of taking her to the country, he took the cars towards Suffolk, going about eighteen miles. Here a private conveyance had to be obtained to go a few miles further, then another, and another, going from plautation to plantation, under various pretexts, until the party arrived at one of our plokes, about two miles out of Suffolk. They were escorted to the office of the provest marshal of Suffolk, where they promptly took the oath of allegiance, and were sent to Norfolk, thence by the way of Fortress Monroe and Baltimors, arriving in this city on Filday afternoon.

Mr. Corey says that he is satisfied that therebels had an army of two hundred and fifty thousand hefore Richmond, a large number of whom were new consortipts. Yet be is satisfied that the city could have been taken if our army had moved on promptly from Williamshurg. Peterstur; never has been fortified. The city would have falten an easy prey to our army at any time. The Union men were fully confident of

had moved on promptly from Williamsburg. Peterstur: never has been fortified. The city would have fallen an easy prey to our army at any time. The Union men were fully confident of the ability of our army to take either city, and the rebels themselves had but little doubt of the capture of the city. All the tobacco in Petersburg was removed from the warehouse, and either placed in sheds beside the river ready to be rolled in, or arranged with combustible materials to that it could be promptly burned on the approach of the "Yaukee army." The Unionists were astonished that the capture of Norfolk was not followed up so as treat the Petersburg road, and thus prevent the concentration of the thousands of conscripts who were daily pouring through Petersburg into Richmond about that time. Five thousand that North Carolina alone sent forty thousand conscripts into the field.

The disappointment of the Union people on he issue of the battles before Richmond can be imagined. From a feeling of clation and confidence, with a hope of speedy deliverance, they were presented to the very depths of disappointment and obsgrib. Nadnees and consecuted down on many a household, and many "to the manor born" participated in the gloom.

Mr. C. says that at the present time every-

Mr. C. says that at the present time every thing in the shape of a soldier fit for duty cent forward to "Stonewall "Jackson. Not log but a few "home guards" and convaic cents are left in the for iffications about Rich

log but a few "home guards" and convalercents are left in the ortifications about Richmond and Petersburg. Even the picket guard
between the latter city and Suffolk has been
removed, which fact accounts for our informant's success in getting away. He would undoubtedly have been pursued and captured as
a deserter, but for the small force at command.
Mr. Corey says that now is the time to move
on to Richmond, by the way of Sufolk and
Petersburg. There is no possibility of re istance at Petersburg. The rebels commenced
about six weeks ago to throw up earthworks
southeast of the city. A very small force is
also at Richmond, though the fortifications are
stronger. The Merrimac (or Virginia No. 2)
is now nearly ready. Her crew are now in Fort
Darling, and constitute its principal garrison.
Now is the time to take the rebel capital.
It can be done, and what a shaking such a
blow would give the Cenfederacy! How loyal
and true hearts the world over, would bound
with joy! Sound again the rallying war cry.
On to Richmond!"

While the army was in the vicinity, business

"On to Richmond!"
While the army was in the vicinity, business
in the cities of Richmond and Petersburg was
good, and the people got along very well, as
isoney (Secand notes) was very plenty, though

the prices of necessaries of life were enormous. But fears of distress and want began to hannit the poorer classes, in copsequence of threatused famins and scarcity of employment.
We give the following list of retail prices as a sample of the bosated S suturn independence, and as showing the manner of "getting along without Yankse manufactures."

Coffee, \$3.50 per pound; tea, \$16 per pound; salt, 60 per quart; molasses, \$5 to \$7 per gallon, (this article run up to faces almost fabulous prices after the capture of New Orleans); butter, \$1; cheese cannot be obtained; eggs, \$1 per dozen; matches, \$3' cents per one cent box; soap, from \$5 cents to \$1 per pound; flour, \$13 per barrel; cormissi, \$2.50 per banks); polatore, \$1 per peck; onlous, 19 cents aplece; wood, \$12 per orumeal, \$2.50 per bushel; polatoes, \$1 pe eck; onious, 10 cents apiece; wood, \$12 pe

oord.
"Uncle Sam's green backs" bring a pre-mlum of 75 per cent. for "Confederate" money Virginia State bank notes 30 per cent. pre-

mium.

The following priors will interest our lady readers: Calico prints, \$1 50 per yard; cotton cloth, 75 cents to \$1 25; hoop skirts, from \$15 to \$20; ladies cotton hose, \$1 per pair; aiters \$12 to \$15 per pair; slippers, \$6; paper of pins, \$1 50; spool cotton, 50 cents; no ribbons to be obtained; black crape, \$4

From the Cen us of 1880. Slavery in the Indian Territory.
 Tribes.
 Slaves.
 Owner Choctaws.
 2 297
 385

 Cherokoes.
 2,504
 384

 Croeks.
 1,651
 267

 Chickasaws.
 917
 118
 Ownere

B. F. Whidden, of New Hampshire, United States Commissioner and Consul General to Hayti, solited on Saturday in the steamer Talis-man from New York for Port-au-Prince.

Dismissal of Com. Preble, of the U. S. Navai Service.

General Order.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1862.

Commander Georg? Honry Preble, senlor officer in command of the blockading force off Mobile, having been guilty of a neglect of duty, in permitting the armed steamer Oreto to run the bi-tokade, thereby not only disregarding article 3, section 10, of the Articless of War, which requires an officer to "do his utmost to overtake and capture or desiroy every vessel whole it is his duty to encounter," but omitting the plainest ordinary duty committed to an officer, is, by order of the President, dismissed from the naval service from this date.

The commander of each vessel of war, on the day after the receipt of this published General Order, will cause it to be read on the quarter deck at general master, together with the accompanying reports, and enter both upon the yeasel's log.

Gipton William. NAVY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1862.

Hen Gibson Welles, Secretary of the Navy. U. S. STEAMER ONEIDA. Off Mobile, Sept. 4, 1862.

Simil regrot to inform you that a three masted steamer, wearing the English red emign and pennant, and carrying four quarter boats, and a battery of eight broadside guus, one or two pivots, and having avery appliance of an English man-of-war, ran the blockade this at ternoon, under the following circumstances:

I had sent the Winoma to windward to speak a schooner standing to under sail; the amike off-a steamer was discovered, bearing about southeast, and standing directly for us. Observing she was burning black smoke, I immediately got under way, and stood toward her, signaling the Winoma to "chase at discretion." We soon neared the stranger it, company with the Winoma, who, as we supposed, gradually hauled to the windward.

When abeam of him, about a hundred yards distant, I halled him, but received in answer I then fired a shot across his bow. He still respect about the stranger it.

anged shead without stopping; but still binking him an English man-of-war, I fred two more shots agross her bow, and then directed a shot at him, which went over between hiore and mainmast.

He soon hauled down his flag, and waive

He soon hauled down his flag, and waive bis guns to bear on us but having no flag i fight under, was alraid to flre.

We continued firing at him, assisted by the winons and one of the morter scheouers, bris made sail, and by his superior speed an unparalled audaoity, managed to escape. We seen our shot all around and over him, and one certain that several of our shell, and the Winona's, struck him.

With great mostification.

ruck him,
great mortification,
Your ob't servant,
GRO, HENRY PRESERVANT Rear Admiral D. G. FARRAUUT, Com'g W. G. Blockeding Squadron

OBSTUARY. COL. KINGSBURY, 5TH CONN. VOL.

Col. Kingsbury has fallen! The first, to-blost, and best of that class of mea who early two years ago, stepped forth graduat rom the Military Academy to do battle fo-country and the cause of Right. Not a battle has been fought or victory won, from the s been fought or victory won, from the ody struggle at "Bethel," up to the las oloody struggle at "Bethel," up to the las desporate context in which Colonel Kingsbur-lost his life, but that some of the class wi-there to strike a blow for the honor of the c-Army and the Class. Yet, now for the fir-time we are called to mourn the death of on-of our number, and he the noblest of us all. How short, yet how glorious, has been becareer. On the 6th day of May, 1861, he ! , the Academy a cadet, and in little over a yes serving in many capacities (and with honor is all,) he on the 17th of August, 1862, fell at the head of his regiment, gallantly fighting. As adet, not one stood so high in the good opinio of officers and professors, none had so man friends. The army will mourn the loss of prave, a galiant and accomplished sold er. The

THE BLACK REGIMENTS. - Gen. Hunter post tively deples that he has ever said or intimates that the black regiments of South Carollio, were in any manner or to any extent "a fell ure;" on the contrary, he asserts that they showed themselves excellent soldiers, and in rejoiced that the Government has at last adopted his policy, by authorizing the equipment and arming of five regiments of negroes in the district where it had praviously refused them. He says that if this course had been taken from the first he might have had 150,000 defenders of the Union to-day upon the soil of the South.—N. Y. Tribune.

Class of " '61." a true comrade, warm-bear

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ST Weston's Progress of Minvary.—Cop-of this work are for sale at the office of the Nanous Republican. Pamphlet edition, 25 cents. Soun-dition, 75 cents.

Vanted a few MEN to complete a company of Wanted—a few MEN to complete a company of the sixteenth regiment Virginian Francisco. Virgini GEO. A. ARMES,

Great Pennsylvania itoute. — it qui best and essest route to the Northwest as Southwest. Two through tealso saily and one of Sunday. Soldiers tickets at Government as it he principal points in the North and West tickets and further information apply at the offitte "Great Pennsylvania Route," uertheat cook. Pennsylvania sweuse and Einth street, under National Moth. Office open from 5 a. m. to 2 p. to on hundays \$ to 6 p. m.

E. O. NORTON. E. O. NORTON,

the World.—William A Batchelor's clebrate that Oye produces a color net to be detrigged by the color of the c

Age Special Notice.—On and offer Tuesda)
April 1, 1807, the trains on the finitimore and Ohl
Sairroad will commence ranning stally, (Studay
axcepted.) leaving the Stations 1740 a. m., and
connecting at Washing Take Station with Malirain for all parts of the West and Medicing
Through tickets code wheelings
checked.

W. P. SMITH

B. C. Transportation S. & O. H. B.

[Star & Globe]

I Bless POTATOE4.— Arrived, schooms "Equal Rights," with a cargo on beard. For sile at Eleventh street wharf, by GEO. W. Lill TLE.